EMEDY,
competent to the cure of
ll be found in
Vegetable
S,
ollege of Health,
mposed of Plants which
and are therefore, better
edicines concocted from
be compounded; and as
ILLS are founded upon
truth
DISEASE,
edicine cures this disease
YCIPLES,
dy; it will be manifest
y exhausted—a persever-
tion, is absolutely certain
he body.
TABLE PILLS
he very best medicine in
PRINCIPLE,
orbid and corrupt humors
NATURAL MAN-
PLEASURE,
n from the lads.
ETABLE PILLS, have
public; and we can now
t of all the various medi-
pular, not one has given
ed such a permanent hold
ot only do all who use it
mmend it in the strongest
most astonishing cures er-
testimonials which have
dinary medicine have been
its present great celebrity
than from extensive adver-
however, to offer the fol-
, merely to show that the
not confined to any one
to every part of the Un-
day Evening Post.
TABLE PILLS.
re attaining great celebri-
rts of the United States,
the public by the sale of
reputation. Mr. Wright
shows an array of cures
dence in the virtues of his
ily Times.
BLE PILLS.
ines of the day, we know
comment for the "ills that
are sold at the depot of the
No. 193 Tremont Street,
ow of, where they are used
ction; and no longer ago
physician of the city, re-
e used to be in the com-
of QUACK Medicines,
but it was mainly owing to
uncing them. They are,
this respect, and the conse-
quences are now more exten-
ON.
all genuine medicine has on
ETABLE PILLS,
ARTS,)
College of Health.
label, will be found in small
e act of Congress, by the
the Clerk's Office of the
istrict of Pennsylvania"
it all who sell the genuine
I with a certificate of agen-
VICE PRESIDENT
College of Health
ave allowed to sell the genu-
will be provided with Cer-
ded; and those who cannot
pasture.
NORCROSS, who
ill.
llowing regularly appointed
TS.
O H. Paine, South Paris;
slow Hall, Hartford; John
lmore, Norway; Chas Dur-
rfsville; Wm Cousins, Por-
mer; James F Purse, Dan-
lle; Mitchell & Bradford,
n, Turner.
eSpisure ply 18
KIMBALL,
AT LAW,
VILLAGE, Me.
LAKE,
AT LAW,
ry N. H.
in the Counties of Ox-
New Hampshire.
LUDDEN,
AT LAW,
LAGE, Me.
KS
or's Sale.
hat pursuant to a license
wson, Judge of Probate,
will be exposed for sale
Abbott, widow of Hous-
urday the 23d day of Oc-
, all the real estate of
ver, in said County, de-
is debts and incidental
nsists of the homestead
ver, which is subject to a
d dollars, and the widows
ne pew and one half of
e house, is said Andover.
EG HALL, Adm r.
3w21
MOCRAT,
TUESDAY BY
Millett,
ROPRIETOR.
Fifty cents in advance.
d on reasonable terms;
ountable for any error
or the advertisement.—
be made for *cash in ad-*
iven for a longer period
TERS on business must
ion.
Printing
ss and despatch

Oxford Democrat

No. 26, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, November 2, 1841. Old Series. No. 37, Vol. 8

POETRY.

The Years.

The years, the years, how cheerily they come,
Tripping along like childhood to its home,
Or dancing like some bark when breezes blow,
And all is bright and clear below.

The years, the years, how solemnly they go!
Like green earth fading into wintry snow;
Or sad, like some enchanting dream of bliss,
Changing and vanishing into nothingness.

The years, the years, oh, they are passing fair,
When fresh from time's own hand they come, and rare,
And new and many are the hopes they bring,
And heart-deep are our words of welcoming!

The years, the years, with never-ceasing flow,
On to eternity's unknown they go,
Bearing our hopes, like coffined corpses, on;
While we, like mourners, follow them along.

The years, the years, what is their end or aim?
How, how are we to play their untried game?
Are we to have the revelry of a day,
And then like mist of morning, fade away?

The years, the years, do they come rolling on
To bring those joys that as we taste are gone?
That we may sing, and dance, perhaps, and smile,
And o'er men's follies gossip for awhile?

That we may tread ambition's stormy road
To reach but disappointment's drear abode?
Or, nursed in luxury's lap, know no intent
But that each day in indolence be spent?

Ah, deep degrading thought! that thus we span
The worth of life, the being's aim of man!
For nobler purposes than these we hear
The voice of coming and departing year.

'Tis ours to gather wisdom to the mind,
Truth to the soul, and love for human kind;
To be for right and freedom ever firm,
And firmest stand, when ragest worst the storm.

'Tis ours to light the child of sorrow's path
With every hope that earth or heaven hath;
To lend a willing hand to kindly deeds,
And turn not harsh away when penury pleads.

Then not in vain the years would pass away,
Nor then life's solemn game seem childish play;
Nor might the passer-by ask when we're gone,
What better is the world that he was born?

POPULAR TALES.

Insurance and Assurance.

BERNARDINE.—I have been drinking hard all night, and I will have more time to prepare me, or they shall beat out my brains with billets. I will not consent to die this day, that's certain.

DUKE.—Oh, Sir, you must; and therefore I beseech you look forward on the journey you shall go.

BERNARDINE.—I swear I will not die to-day for any man's persuasion. MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

"It is inconceivable to the virtuous and praiseworthy of the world, who have been born and bred to respectable idleness, what terrible straits are the lot of those scandalous rogues whom Fortune has left to shift for themselves!" Such was my feeling ejaculation when, full of pretence for the sin of urgent necessity, I wended my way to the attorney who had swept together, and, for the most part, pecked up, the crumbs which fell from my father's table. He was a little grizzled, sardonic animal, with features which were as hard as his heart, and fitted their leather-jacket so tightly that one would have thought it had shrunk from washing, or that they had bought it second handed and were pretty nearly out at the elbows. They were completely emblematic of their possessor, whose religion it was to make the most of every thing and amongst the rest, of the distress of his particular friends, amongst whom I had the happiness of standing very forward.—My business required but little explanation, for I was oppressed by neither rent-rolls nor of title-deeds; and we sat down to consider the readiest means of turning an excellent income for one year into something decent for a few more. My adviser, whose small experienced eye had twinkled through all the speculations of the age, and, at the same time, had taken a very exact admeasurement of my capabilities of turning them to advantage, seemed to be of opinion that I was fit for nothing on earth. For one undertaking I wanted application; for another I wanted capital.—"Now," said he, "as the first of these deficiencies is irremediable, we must see what we can do to supply the latter. Take my advice,—Insure your life for a few thousands; you will have but little premium to pay, for you look as if you would live for ever: and from my knowledge of your rattle brained habits & the various chances against you, I will give you a handsome sum for the insurance." Necessity obliged me to acquiesce in the proposal, and I assured the old cormorant that there was every likelihood of my requiting his liberality by the most unremitting perseverance in all the evil habits which had procured me his countenance. We shook hands in mutual ill-opinion, and he obligingly volunteered to accompany me to an Insurance Office, where they were supposed to estimate the duration of a man's life to a quarter of an hour and odd seconds.

We arrived a little before the business hour, and were shown into a large room, where we found several more speculators waiting ruefully for the oracle to pronounce sentence. In the center was a large table, round which, at equal distances, were placed certain little lumps of money, which my friend told me were to reward the labors of the Inquesition, among whom the surplus arising from absentees would likewise be divided. From the keeness with which each individual darted upon his share and ogled that of his absent neighbor, I surmised that some of my fellow-sufferers would find the day against them. They would be examined by eyes capable of penetrating every crevice of their constitutions, by noses which could smell a rat a mile off, and hunt a guinea breast high. How indeed could plague or pestilence, gout or gluttony, expect to lurk in its hole undisturbed when surrounded by a pack of terriers which seemed hungry enough to devour one another? Whenever the door slammed, and they look for an addition to their cry, they seemed for all the world as though they were going to bark: and if a straggler really entered and seized upon his moiety, the intelligent look of vexation was precisely like that of a dog who has lost a bone. When ten or a dozen of these gentry had assembled, the labors of the day commenced.

Most of our daventurers for raising supplies upon their natural lives, were afflicted with natural conceit that they were by no means circumscribed in foundation for such a project. In vain did the Board endeavor to persuade them that they were half dead already. They fought hard for a few more years, swore that their fathers had been almost immortal, and that their whole family had been as tenacious of life as eels themselves. Alas! they were first ordered into an adjoining room, which I soon learnt was the condemned cell, and then delicately informed that the establishment could have nothing to say to them. Some indeed had the good luck to be reprieved a little longer, but even those did not effect a very flattering or advantageous bargain. One old gentleman had a large premium to pay for a totter in his knees; another for an extraordinary circumference in the girth; and a dowager of high respectability, who was afflicted with certain undue proportions of width, was fined most exhorbitantly. The only customer who met with any thing like satisfaction, was a gigantic man of Ireland, with whom Death, I thought, was likely to have a puzzling contest.

"How old are you, Sir?" enquired an examiner.

"Forty."

"You seem a strong man."

"I am the strongest man in Ireland."

"But subject to the gout?"

"No—the rheumatism—nothing else, upon my soul."

"What age was your father when he died?"

"Oh, he died young; but then he was killed in a row."

"Have you any uncles alive?"

"No: they were all killed in rows too."

"Pray, Sir, do you think of returning to Ireland?"

"Maybe I shall, some day or other."

"What security can we have that you are not killed in a row yourself?"

"Oh, never fear! I am the sweetest temper in the world, barring when I'm dining out, which is not often."

"What, Sir, you drink a little?"

"Three bottles, with ease."

"Ay, that is bad You have a red face, and look apopletic. You will, no doubt, go off suddenly."

"Devil a bit. My red face was born with me; and I'll lay a bet I live longer than any two in the room."

"But the three bottles ——"

"Never you mind that. I don't mean to drink more than a bottle and a half in future. Besides, I intend to get married, if I can, and live sung."

A debate arose amongst the directors respecting this gentleman's eligibility. The words, "row," and "three bottles," ran hurry-scurry round the table. Every dog had a snap at them At last, however, the leader of the pack addressed him in a demurring growl, and agreed that, upon his paying a slight additional premium for his irregularities, he should be admitted as a fit subject.

It was now my turn to exhibit; but, as my friend was handing me forward, my progress was arrested by the entrance of a young lady with an elderly maid-servant. She was dressed in slight mourning, was the most sparkling beauty I had ever seen, and appeared to produce an instantaneous effect, even upon the stony-hearted directors themselves. The chairman politely requested her to take a seat at the table, and immediately entered into her business, which seemed little more than to show herself and be entitled to twenty thousand pounds, for which her *late husband* had insured his life.

"Zounds," thought I, "twenty thousand pounds and a widow!"

"Ah, Madam," said the chairman, "your husband made too good a bargain with us. I told him he was an elderly, sick sort of a man, and not likely to last; but I never thought he would have died so soon after his marriage."

An elderly, sickly sort of a man she would marry again, of course! I was on fire to be examined before her, and let her hear a favorable report of me. As luck would have it, she had some further transactions which required certain papers to be sent for, and in the pause I stepped boldly forward.

"Gentlemen," said my lawyer, with a smile which whitened the tip of his nose, and very nearly sent it through the external integuments, "allow me to introduce Mr. ——, a particular friend of mine, who is desirous of insuring his life. You perceive he is not one of your dying sort."

The directors turned their eyes towards me with evident satisfaction, and I had the vanity to believe that the widow did so too.

"You have good broad chest," said one. "I dare say your lungs are not affected."

"Good shoulders, too," said another. "Not likely to be knocked down in a row."

"Strong in the legs, and not debilitated by dissipation," cried a third. "I think this gentleman will suit us."

I could perceive that, during these compliments and a few others, the widow was very much inclined to titter, which I considered as much as a flirtation commenced; and when I was ordered into another room to be further examined by the surgeon in attendance, I longed to tell her to stop till I came back. The professional gentleman did his utmost to find a flaw in me, but was obliged to write a certificate, with which I re-entered, and had the satisfaction of hearing the chairman read that I was warranted sound. The Board congratulated me somewhat jocosely, and the widow laughed outright Our affairs were settled exactly at the same moment, and I followed her closely down stairs.

"What mad trick are you at now?" inquired the cormorant.

"I am going to hand that lady to her carriage," I responded; and I kept my word. She bowed to me with much courtesy, laughed again, and desired her servant to drive home.

"Where is that, John?" said I.

"Number —, sir, in —— street," said John; and away they went.

We walked steadily along, the bird of prey reckoning up the advantages of his bargain with me, and I in a mood of equally interesting reflection.

"What are you pondering about, young gentleman?" he at last commenced.

"I am pondering whether or no you have not overreached yourself in this transaction."

"How so?"

"Why I begin to think I shall be obliged to give up my harum-scarum way of life; drink moderately, leave off fox-hunting, and sell my spirited horses, which, you know, will make a material difference in the probable date of my demise."

"But what is the necessity for your doing all this?"

"My wife will, most likely, make it a stipulation."

"Your wife?"

"Yes. That pretty disconsolate widow we have just parted from. You may laugh; but, if you choose to bet the insurance which you have bought for me against the purchase-money, I will take you that she makes me a sedate married man in less than two months."

"Done!" said cormorant, his features again straining their buckskins at the idea of having made a double profit of me. "Let us go to my house, and I will draw a deed to that effect, *gratis*."

I did not flinch from the agreement. My case, I knew, was desperate. I should have hanged myself a month before had it not been for the Epsom Races, at which I had particular business; and any little additional reason for disgust to the world, would, I thought, be rather a pleasure than a pain—provided I was disappointed in the lovely widow.

Modesty is a sad bugbear upon fortune. I have known many who have not been oppressed by it remain in the shade, but I have never known one who emerged with it into prosperity. In my own case it was by no means a family disease, nor had I lived in any way by which I was likely to contract it. Accordingly, on the following day, I caught myself very coolly, knocking at the widow's door; and so entirely had I been occupied in considering the various blessings which would accure to both of us from our union, that I was half way up-stairs before I began to think of an excuse for my intrusion The drawing-room was vacant, and I was left for a moment to wonder whether I was not actually in some temple of the Loves and Graces. There was not a thing to be seen which did not breathe with tenderness. The ceiling displayed a little heaven of sportive Cupids, the carpet a wilderness of turtle doves. The pictures were a series of the loves of Jupiter, the vases presented nothing but heartease and love-lies-bleeding; the very canary birds were inspired, and had a nest with two young ones; and the cat herself looked kindly over the budding beauties of a tortise-shell kitten. What a place for a sensitive heart like mine. I could not bear to look upon the mirrors which reflected my broad shoulders on every side, like so many giants; and would have given the world to appear a little pale and interesting, although it might have injured my life a dozen years' purchase. Nevertheless, I was not daunted, and I looked round, for something to talk about, on the beauty's usual occupations, which I found were all in a tone with what I had before remarked. Upon the open piano lay "Auld Robin Gray," which had, no doubt, been sung in allusion to her late husband. On the table was a half finished drawing of Apollo, which was, equally, without doubt, meant to apply to her future one; and round about were strewed the seductive tones of Moore, Campbell and Byron. "This witch," thought I, "is the very creature I have been sighing after! I would have married her out of a hedgeway, and worked upon the roads to maintained her; but with twenty thousand pounds—ay, and much more, unless I am mistaken, she would create a fever in the frosty Caucasus! I was in the most melting mood alive, when the door opened, and in walked the fascinating object of my speculations She was dressed in simple grey, wholly without ornament, and her dark brown hair was braided demurely over a forehead which looked as lofty as her face was lovely. The reception she gave me was polite and graceful, but somewhat distant; and I perceived that she had either forgotten, or was determined not to recognize me. I was not quite prepared for this, and, in spite of my constitutional confidence felt not a little embarrassed. I had, perhaps, mistaken the breakings forth of a young and buoyant spirit, under ridiculous circumstances, for the encouragement of volatile coquetry; and, for a moment, I was in doubt whether I should not apologize and pretend that she was not the lady for whom my visit was intended. But then she was so beautiful! Angels and ministers! Nothing on earth could have sent me down stairs unless I had been kicked down! "Madam," I began—but my blood was in a turmoil, and I have never been able to recollect precisely what I said. Something it was, however, about my late father and her lamented husband, absence and the East Indies, liver complaints and Life Insurance; with compliments, condolences, pardon, perturbation and preter-pluperfect impertinence. The lady looked surprised, broke my speech with two or three well-bred ejaculations, and astonished me very much by protesting that she had never heard her husband mention either my father or his promising little heir-apparent, William Henry Thomas, in the whole course of their union. "Ah, madam," said I, "the omission is extremely natural! I am sure I am not at all offended with your late husband on that score. He was an elderly, sickly sort of a man. My father always told him he could not last, but he never thought he would have died so soon after his marriage. He had not time—he had not time, Madam, to make his friends happy by introducing them to you."

I believe, upon the whole, I must have behaved remarkably well, for the widow could not quite make up her mind whether to credit me or not, which, when we consider the very slender materials I had to work upon, is saying a great deal. At last I contrived to make conversation glide away to Auld Robin Gray and the drawing of Apollo, which I pronounced to be a *chef-d'œuvre*. "Permit me, however, to suggest, that the symmetry of the figure would not be destroyed by a little more of Hercules in his shoulder, would make his life worth a much longer purchase. A little more amplitude in the chest, too, and a trifle stronger on the legs, as they say at the Insurance office." The widow look d comically at the recollections which I brought to her mind; her rosy lips began to disclose their treasures in a half smile; and this, in turn, expanded into a laugh of Euphrosyne. This was the very thing for me. I was always rather dashed by beauty on the stilts; but put us on fair grounds, and I never supposed that I could be otherwise than charming. I ran over all the amusing topics of the day, extending a thousand admirable jokes, repeating touching passages form a new poem which she had not read, laughed, sentamentalized, cuddled the kitten, and forgot to go away till I had sojourned full two hours. Euphrosyne quite lost sight of my questionable introduction, and chimed in with a wit as brilliant as her beauty; nor did she put on a single grave look when I volunteered to call the next day and read the remainder of the poem.

It is impossible to conceive how carefully I walked home. My head and heart were full of the widow and the wager, and my life was more precious than the Pigot Diamond. I kept my eye sedulously upon the pavement, to be sure that the coal-holes were closed; and I never once crossed the street without looking both ways, to calculate the dangers of being run over. When I arrived, I was presented with a letter from my attorney, giving me the choice of an ensigney in a regiment which was ordered to the West Indies, or of going missionary to New Zealand. I wrote to him, in answer, that it was perfectly immaterial to me whether I was cut off by the yellow fever or devoured by cannibals, but that I had business which would prevent me availing myself of either alternative for two months, at least.

The next morning found me again at the door of Euphrosyne, who gave me her fully hand, and received me with the smile of an old acquaintance. Affairs went on pretty much the same as they did on the preceding day. The poem was long, her singing exquisite, my anecdote of New Zealand irresistable, and we again forgot ourselves till it was necessary, in common politeness, to ask me to dinner. Here her sober attire, which for some months had been a piece of mere gratuitous respect, was exchanged for a low evening dress, and no stays, which was brimming before, was in an agony to find room for my increasing transports. Her spirits were sportive as butterflies, and fluttered over the flowers of her imagination with a grace that was quite miraculous. She ridiculed the rapidity of our acquaintance, eulogized my modesty till it was well nigh burnt to a cinder, and every now and then sharpened her wit by a delicate recurrence to Appollo and the shoulders of Hercules.

The third and the fourth and the fifth day, with twice as many more, were equally productive of excuses for calling, and reasons for remaining, till at last I took upon me to call and remain without troubling myself without the one or the other. I was received with progressive cordiality; and at last, with a mixture of timidity which assured me of the anticipation of a catastrophe which was, at once, to decide the question with the Insurance Office, and determine the course of my travels. One day I found the Peri sitting rather pensively at work, and, as usual, I took a seat opposite to her.

"I have been thinking," said she, "that I have been mightily imposed upon."

"By whom?" I inquired.

"By one of whom you have the highest opinion—by yourself."

"In what do you mistrust me?"

"Come now, will it please you to be candid, and tell me honestly that all that exceedingly intelligible story about your father, and the liver complaint, and Heaven knows what, was a mere fabrication?"

"Will it please you to let me thread that needle, for I see that you are taking aim at the wrong end of it!"

"Nonsense! Will you answer me?"

"I think I could put the finishing touch to that sprig. Do you not see?" I continued, jumping up and leaning over her. "It should be done so—and then so. What stitch do you call that?"

The beauty was not altogether in a mood for joking. I took her hand—it trembled—and so did mine.

"Will you pardon me?" I whispered. "I am a sinner, a counterfeit, a poor, swindling, disreputable vagabond,——but I love you to my soul."

The work dropped upon her knee.

* * * * * * * *

In about a fortnight from this time I addressed the following note to my friend:

Dear Sir,

It will give you great pleasure to hear that my prospects are mending and that you have lost your wager. As I intend settling the insurance on my wife, I shall, of course, think you entitled to the job. Should your trifling loss in me oblige you to become an ensign in the West Indies or a missionary in New Zealand, you may rely upon my interest there.

HISTORICAL.

The History of China.

The history of China exhibits many traits of human character, and a variety of incidents that would repay the perusal. It was thought sufficient, however, in the present work, merely to allude to the system of chronology adopted by that people, partly to remove an erroneous notion entertained by some, that the Chinese boast of a chronology extending through an almost indefinite period, and partly to establish the fact, that, exclusive of their fabulous and traditionary periods, they do possess a series of historical records, extending back to the first ages of the world, agreeing, in many important points, with the astronomical and chronological calculations of the west, and entitled in some degree, to confidence and credit. It will not be unsuitable now to call the attention of the reader to the dominions which have been possessed by these successive dynasties. A glance at the map of China Proper, exhibits it as bounded on the south and east, by the ocean: on the west by Thibet and the desert; and the north by the great wall. Two mighty rivers are seen rising, nearly together, in the mountains of the west, one flowing north and the other south; and after a lengthened and tortuous course, approaching each other nearly about the centre of China, from whence they flow side by side till they empty themselves into the eastern sea not far from each other; the one is called Hoang-ho, or the Yellow River, and the other Yang-tsze-keang, or the Child of the Ocean. At the first settlement of the Chinese in their patriarchal regions, they doubtless occupied but a small portion of that space which they now call their own. The first part of the country possessed by their primeval ancestors, soon after the dispestion, was that portion of territory now included in the Provinces of Shan-se and Shense, on the banks of the Yellow River, just after it crosses the great wall; or the north-western part of China Proper. Here the land was laid out in portions, which were divided into nine equal squares, the outer allotments of which were cultivated by eight separate husbandmen, while the middle part was wrought by the united strength of the whole, and the proceeds given up for the service of the state. As the population increased, they spread themselves farther eastward, occupying the lands that lie between the Yellow River and the modern wall, as far as the sea; until, in the time of Confucius the whole of the territory north and south of the Yellow river, as far as the Yang-tze-keang, was inhabited by tribes speaking the same language, and adopting the same customs, separated into different states, and acknowledging one federal head. In process of time, these were all brought under the dominion of Tsin, and the foundation of that empire was laid, which has been long known to the western world under the appellation of Sin, Chin, and China. It was long, however, before the emperors of China extended their sway over the tribes lying to the south of the Yang-tze-keang, and for many ages, the Provinces of Fahkeen, Canton, Kwang-se, Yun-nan, and Kwichow, were in a state of barbarism, scarcely submitting to the Chinese yoke, and deriving little benefit from the civilizing influence of their northern neighbours. Education, however, and superior tactics, gradually won over the southern states, and the emperors of China became lords of all within the wall and the ocean, and extended their influence from the desert to the eastern sea. Having thus far progressed, China was soon enabled to enlarge her territories by that which generally circumscribes dominion. She spread, not by conquering, but by being conquered. For many ages, the effeminate Chinese had been exposed to the incursions of the Tartar hordes, which infested their northern border.—To keep out these, the great wall was built, but built in vain. First, under the Moguls, and subsequently, under the Manchows, the Tartar race invaded the Territory, and ascended the throne of China. In this, however, the superiority of knowledge over ignorance—of civilization over barbarism—has been apparent. Mencius, a Chinese philosopher, who flourished before the christian era, has a passage in his works to the following effect:—"I have heard of barbarians being improved by the Chinese, but I never heard of the Chinese being improved by barbarians." Thus the Tartars, after subjugating China, instead of altering institutions, and changing its maxims of government, conformed themselves to the customs and laws already existing in the country, and were, in fact subdued by the Chinese: while China remained what China was, having only changed its rulers, and gained a great accession of territory. The modern empire of China assumes a peculiar interest and importance on account of the extent of its territory. In addition to China Proper, which, with its eighteen rich and fertile provinces, each of them equal in extent and population to some European kingdoms, covers an area of 1,298,000 square miles, the empire is now swelled by the annexation of Chinese Tartary; a thinly-peopled but outstretched region; extending from the sea of Ochotsk, on the east to Bukaria, on the west; and from the Altay and Nershink mountains on the north, to the great wall on the south. The power of China is strengthened, by having Thibet on the one hand, and Corea and Loo-Choo on the other, almost entirely subject to its influence; while its importance, in the eyes of eastern nations, is augmented by claiming to include Cochin-China, Camboja, Burmah, and Siam, among its tributary kingdoms. What an enormous and overgrown dominion is thus presented before us, extending over thirty-five degrees of latitude and seventy of longitude, and covering an area of upwards of 3,000,000 square miles.—The Chinese empire occupies no inconsiderable space in our map of the earth's surface, and fills up nearly the whole of their own; no wonder, then, that the Chinese should consider their country as the middle kingdom, including all within the four seas; and that, with them, the world and their empire should be synonomous terms.—It is true, that a great part of these territories

are uninhabitable deserts, and Chinese Tartary may have only four inhabitants to a square mile; yet the government of that country extends an influence over nearly as much of the earth's surface, and more of its population, than either England or Russia, and makes its orders heard and obeyed from Peking to Ele, and from the capital to Canton, amongst several hundred millions of people. By its new accession of territory, China has come into the neighborhood of the British possessions; and though originally so distant from us, seems to shake hands across the Himalaya mountains, and invite western nations to publish amongst them the glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

POLITICAL.

LETTER OF MR. BENTON,

In reply to an invitation to attend a Mass Democratic Convention, in New York.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 24, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I make you many thanks for your kind invitation to attend the Democratic Mass Convention at Kingston, N. Y., on the 7th proximo; but the rule which I have long followed, not to attend political meetings out of my own State, would prevent me from attending, even if my speedy departure for the West did not render it impossible.

You are pleased, among other kind expressions, to give me credit for firmness in breasting the storms of political adversity; and while I acknowledge my sensibility to the compliment, permit me to extend it to the great body of the American Democracy, who now, as always heretofore, seem to have taken for their motto the Roman maxim, *never to despair of the Republic.* If ever there was reason for giving way to despair and beginning to doubt the capacity of the people for self-government, it was just one year ago, when the Democratic candidate such a man as Martin Van Buren—was beaten, and doubly beaten, by conglomeration of heterogeneous masses, cemented by no principle, united on no measures, stating no objects, but clamoring for "change," like fickle Athenians, and pushed on by the application of means which every friend to the dignity of man, to the purity of the elective franchise, and to the preservation of Republican Government, must look back upon with sorrow and regret. That such a man—representing such a cause, assailed by such means—should have been so badly beaten, was indeed cause of alarm to many, and enough to dishearten all who did not confide in public virtue and intelligence, and in the redeeming virtues of the "*sober second thought of the people.*" But our democracy did not despair. They took courage from defeat—breasted the storm—grappled the foe again; and before the moon has twelve times "filled her horns," the tide of battle is turned—the foemen fly—and Democracy is herself again.

The extra session, which was called for the purpose of consolidating Federalism, and crushing Democracy, has ended in the route of its intended victims. Never did the end more disappoint the beginning than in the case of this short session. In three months the position of parties is reversed; the victors vanquished—the vanquished victorious.

The summer has been eventful. Large deeds have been done. Events have taken their course: and henceforth the march of Democracy will be onward, triumphant and glorious.

Federal whiggery has had its reign. A hundred days it reigned in the halls of legislation, and rioted in the abuse of power. In expiation of its enormities it has chained itself down for a hundred years in the dark chamber of the dead. To tax, squander, borrow and gag, was its daily work. The twenty-one millions in money and means which were left them, they found insufficient for ten months' service; and to make it still more insufficient, they take away the land revenue from the Treasury, and bestow it upon British capitalists. Twelve millions were borrowed, which it will cost the people sixteen millions to pay back: A tax bill has been passed which inflicts a burthen of eighteen or twenty millions per annum on the people, to raise eight or ten millions for the Government, to supply the place of the three or four millions bestowed upon the British. Nearly ten millions of imports, heretofore free, or lightly taxed, have been subjected to a burthen of fifty per cent. to the consumer in order to raise twenty per cent. for the Government, among those many articles of necessity and comfort; and the few which have escaped now, are to be recaptured, (like fugitives from justice, to be more heavily loaded at the next session. Tea and coffee were among these fugitives. The salt tax—that impious imposition, the revival of which in England by Sir Robert Walpole was one of the specified causes for which the English House of Commons demanded and obtained his dismissal from office—this impious tax not only continued, but threatened with augmentation, inequality and perpetuity. A deficit of fifteen millions revealed for the coming year—a new loan of ten or twelve milions announced for the next session of Congress; five millions of new appropriation at the late session, besides Indian treaties which cannot be named—the General Post Office, and the many pensions heretofore resting on their own resources, now intruded upon the Treasury—a general abolition of debts, at the will of the debtor, under the violated name of a Bankrupt law—legislation reduced to legerdemain, by a system of bargain and trickery, which made the passage of bills depend upon equivocations, and juggles, and contracts for the passage of other bills—the deepest wound given to our form of Government that it has ever received, in the profligate distribution of money from the public Treasury—a new edition of Biddle's bank, desperately struggled for by the devourers of the old one, and only saved from their clutches by the double application of the Jacksonian restringent, retributively administered by the hands of their own physician. Such were the operations in a three months' session of the party which was to carry on the Government for "*thirteen months*" of dollars per annum, and which called Congress together in such violent haste "*to relieve the distresses of the people.*"

Such was the legislative operations; and the mode of operating was worthy of the work done, and of the workers. Gag—gag—gag was the law and the word. In the House of Representatives, Democracy was gagged down, and the bills driven through. There the genius of the old sedition law reigned supreme, and indemnified itself by new modes of attack upon the liberty of speech for the long exile of forty years which it had endured. The same tyranny was intended for the Senate, but the courage of the "twenty-two" saved the chamber, and prevented that profanation. Their courage prevented it, for they resolved to resist the tyranny which would destroy the freedom of the chamber, come it in what shape it might—whether as the bayonets of a military, or the mandate of a civil tyrant.—They determined to resist, and to that determination the Senate was indebted for its escape from the tyranny and degredation to which the House of Representatives was subjected.

The debates of the Senate during the "*hundred days,*" the speeches of the Democratic Senators during this arduous time, who were called up early in the morning, and kept late every evening, that fatigue might break down those whose minds were an overmatch for numbers, these debates, if justice could have been done them in ample reports and careful revision, would have formed an era in the annals of our parliamentary history. Leaving out my own, and I can say of the rest, that they would have marked the time in which we live, and constituted an era on which the future patriot would have looked back with pride and instruction. But justice could not be done them. The few Reporters, out of their accumulated notes, could only furnish disjointed and abbreviated sketches. The speakers themselves, exhausted with dog-day heats and prolonged sittings—made long on purpose to produce exhaustion—(though in the end we beat them at that, and often made them sit late against their will,) the speakers could but imperfectly sketch the outline and collect the substance of some part of their incessant efforts. Much was lost, but not all. Part got to the country. The sound of the struggle, at least, was heard, and the people were waked up to the consequences of the momentous contest which was going on. The country was electrified. Every citizen felt that patriotism required him to his duty; and the result is seen in the "*state of the poll*" in Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Vermont, and Maine. What these have done, others will soon do, and we look to your noble State for a great example: New York saved Democracy in the time of Jefferson, and she must not teach us to do without her. Let her come into line once more and open her lower tier of FORTY-TWO POUNDERS. One concentrated discharge from her *lower tier*, and the Federal hulk sinks to the bottom of the sea.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged fellow citizen.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

From the Eastern Argus.

POLITICAL JUDGES.

The Federal dynasty have shown themselves intolerent to the last. Not satisfied with having proscribed the Democrats whom they found, upon their accession to power, filling the ordinary offices of the State, they have penetrated, in their thirst for spoils, the incloseure of the Judiciary, and taking advantage of their accidental power to supersede Judges Weston and Emery, on account of their political opinions.

This Federal movement must delay the final decision of a large number of causes in our State which have been orally argued before the present Court. All such cases must, of necessity, be re-argued before the new Court, which will thus be burthened, the first year of its service, with the accumulated law business of nearly two years.

This, however, though a great evil and one that could have been avoided easily, is *trifling*, compared with the precedent now set by Federalism, of bringing politics to bear upon the Bench. The disgrace of doing this for the first time in Maine, belongs of right to the dynasty now in power here, and we would have it cling to them with the burning tenacity of the poisoned shirt of Nessus. Never before in our State, have political considerations been allowed to control the appointment of Judges. Governor King, made Mr. Mellen, a Federalist, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor Parris made Mr. Whitman, also a Federalist, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Governor Fairfield re-appointed Judge Whitman and several other Federalists besides, to Judicial office No sooner, however, does "no proscription" Federalism get the power to do so, than it visits the bench with the axe of its ruthless proscription, utterly regardless of the public good, and the purity of the Judicial Ermine!—Messrs. Weston and Emery have been superseded on the Bench because they are known to be Democrats, and because Federal Whiggery is too rapacious for the spoils to allow any salaried office to go into Republican hands, so long as it can possibly prevent it.

Judge Weston, our readers know, was nominated by the Governor to his present office, and rejected by the Council. We understand that one of the leading "Whigs" of the State, and one of the best of them, too, cautioned the Council, last week, against this rejection, which, he said, could only occur on acount of Weston's political opinions, and warned them that the Democrats of Maine, if the rejection took place, would feel bound, as honorable men, to redress the injury. But such remonstrance was in vain.—Wherever Federalism can strike down a Democrat, he must expect to fall—and Judge Weston's nomination was accordingly rejected. Who is to be his successor we do not know. Whoever he may be, he will need a long experience in his office before he can perform its duties to such general acceptance, as met the labors of his predecessor.

We deeply deprecate this last act of Federal malice, which has carried politics into our courts of justice, but let not Federalism complain, hereafter, if the Democracy shall feel bound, when the Constitution and the laws permit, to redress the injuries that an intolerant administration has now inflicted upon two of their own number on account of their political sentiments.

Federalism received a severe rebuke, last September, from the people of Maine, and its expiring acts against the Democracy seem to be dictated now by the fierce energy of despair. Knowing that it must speedily go out of power, it appears determined to go down with the black flag of intolerence nailed to its mast head, and the axe of proscription visable to the last upon its quarter deck. Let the State be warned against granting it power again, by the shameful manner in which it has now abused it, and remember the political malice which it has increasingly exhibited, during its last brief reign, and which has become more bitter and virulent, as the day of its political authority has waxed nearer to its close.

☞ Mr. Tenney's nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court, we need hardly say, was confirmed Saturday, 25th, by the same Council that rejected Judge Weston's nomination by a vote of 6 to 1.

"The nomination of Mr. Weston as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, by Gov. Kent is far from being satisfactory to any Whig with whom we have conversed upon the subject. The opinion in Augusta is strong against it, and it is urged, and by many expected, that the Council will give a veto to this nomination of the Executive. As vetoes seem to be getting fashionable, it is very well to have it occasionally come from the more popular branch. The Eastern Argus gives a most ruthless cut at the nomination of John S. Tenny, which the Governor may take as a fair indication of the credit for liberality which the opposition will give him."—*Bangor Whig.*

Such a paragraph might be expected from the paper that announced after the September election in 1840, that "we," the Federalists, "*have gained two Judges of the Supreme Court*"!!

We have not noticed the "ruthless cut" of the Argus, but if that paper has spoke of Mr. Tenney's nomination with disapprobation, it is no more than some of the Federal members of the Penobscot bar have done, who say they do not "speak without book." Will the affidavits we heard of in a certain quarter now be made public?

It is quite certain that some of the violent Federalists here do not like Judge Weston's nomination as they have held a meeting and remonstrated against his confirmation and one of them of some note and a member of the bar has expressed a wish in a public place that he had a pair of iron boots to kick Mr. Kent's —— (*shins*) with for making the nomination.

At this present writing we do not know what the result of this new family quarrel will be, but if Mr. Kent acts independently of the cabal about him he will rise in the estimation of a portion at least of the community. The "opposition" are quite as *liberal* towards Mr. Kent as a portion of the Whig party, and no one here will presume to contradict the statement.

The Council acted on these nominations last Saturday, when Mr. Tenney was confirmed and Judge Weston *rejected* by the decisive vote of one to six, party considerations having decided the fate of each.

This is the first time that mere party has had the control in the appointment of Judges in this State. Gov. Fairfield nominated Judge Whitman, a political opponent, and the nomination was confirmed by a Democratic Council. Yet the Federalists are ever preaching against a party Judiciary, but in this as in every thing else their practice is directly opposed to their theory. Is it possible that under these circumstances they can have the assurrance to prate of the *illiberality* of Democrats? Perhaps in the end they will find it to have been bad policy to proscribe the first man they could reach, just as they are going out of power and their opponents coming in with a majority of ten thousand.

We have not heard that Gov. Kent has made another nomination of Judge, and apprehend that there may be difficulty about it.—*Bangor Democrat.*

☞ At a Federal Caucus in Boston, last Monday evening, the meeting was addressed by Hon. Rufus Choate. Among other things according to the Mercantile Journal, he said—

"Mr. Van Buren left as one of his legacies to his successor, a prospect of a war with England. He seemed determined to have a war; but instead of seizing a reasonable pretext, such as the insults to the American Flag offered by British cruizers on the coast of Africa, or the unjust domineering spirit, manifested by that nation in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, or the seizure and destruction of the Caroline within our own territory, in time of peace, the late administration seized upon a poor Scotchman, who had ventured within our lines, and determined to hang him for acting according to the orders of his own Government."

If Mr. Choate used this language he was clearly guilty of an untruth. McLeod was seized by the authorities of New York, for an offence against the laws of New York, and had a fair trial by a New York jury. Mr. Van Buren's Administration had nothing to do with the "poor Scotchman," though Whiggery was very anxious that it *should* seize him and give him up to England. As to the Boundary Question and the Caroline matter, alluded to by Mr. Choate, the people will doubtless be glad to see them pushed by Mr. Mr. Webster with all the energy that their importance demands—but from present appearances, they are in sad danger of being postponed to "*some* fourth of July."—[Argus.

☞ The Whigs of New Hampshire have nominated the Hon. Enos Stevens, of Charlestown, as their candidate for Governor. Hon. Henry Hubbard, the Democratic candidate, resides in the same town.

We enquired of an old farmer a day or two since, why apples were so uncommonly scarce this year? "Why they were so abused in the hard cider campaign," said he "that they are *ashamed to grow*, this year."—*New Haven Register.*

MARTIN VAN BUREN FOR PRESIDENT.—A Democratic meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening last, "for the purpose of inducing MARTIN VAN BUREN to acquiesce in the use of his name as a Democratic candidate for the next Presidency."

DR. CHARLES MATTHEWS, who left the United States about fifteen years since, with the view to make discoveries in the interior of Africa, writes to a friend in Vermont, from Abyssinia, that he shall return in the summer of 1842, and that he has been generally successful in his researches. He had travelled from Morocco across the Great Desert to Timbuctoo, and from that capital nearly to the Cape of Good Hope, back to Timbuctoo, and to Abyssinia, besides making several less important journers, which had added much to his knowledge of the geography of the country and the social condition of its people.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 2, 1841.

THE VETO POWER.

The "Veto power" is peculiarly obnoxious to our political opponents, and in order that it may be abolished they propose an amendment to the Constitution. This is the ground taken by the Federal delegation in Congress, in their recent Address to the people. Henry Clay, in his letter to the Baltimore Committee, also takes the same ground; and the Whig Convention held at Syracuse, N. Y. adopted a similar course. The enquiry naturally arises, why is it obnoxious? The Whigs say because the power can be used in an arbitary and dispotic manner. But what Executive would dare to use it in this manner, knowing his responsibility to the people? Why did Washington use this perogative? Why did Madison resort to it? Why did Jackson Veto the Bank Bill? And why has President Tyler pursued the same policy? Was it not because it was absolutely their duty so to do, in as much as the will of the people demanded it? Can there be any dispotism in this? If so, the people are the despots, and not the Executive. What Executive, we would ask, who has ever exercised this power, has not been sustained by the people? For instance, we would refer to Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania. If we are to believe Whig assertion, he has recently played the part of a despot in such a manner as would put to shame the greatest Despot in the world. He has exercised the Veto power some two or three times during the last year; and the verdict of the people, from whom he derived his authority, and to whom alone he is responsible, has recently been given at the ballot box in his favor to the tune of more than twenty thousand If the people deem such a power, in the hands of the Executive, necessary to protect them from the enactment of injurious, unjust and unconstitutional laws, why should the Constitution be so amended as to abolish this perogative? So long as a large majority of the people have never condemned its exercise, but, on the comrary, have manifested their decided approval of it in every instance where the popular voice has been fairly expressed, no attempt to abolish the Veto power of the Executive ought to be recommended, partizan demagogues and interested politicians assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a great stumbling block in the way of some of their favorite schemes to gull the people—a National Bank for instance—and this is another argument in its favor. They would glory, undoubtedly, in the abolishment of this perogative, for then there would be no bar to prevent them from enacting such laws as would gratify their avaricious and aristocratic dispositions, and such as in the end would subvert and destroy our free institutions. There will be time enough to make this amendment when the people call for it.

☞ Our Agricultural friends will see by reference to another column that a call is made for a meeting for the purpose of forming a County Agricultural Society. Almost every County in the State has an organized Society, from which the members, by their intercourse and interchange of the results and effects of their experiments, derive much useful knowledge in relation to the best method of treating different soils, raising crops, stock, &c., which they could not have so easily obtained in any other way, and why should "Old Oxford" be behind her sister Counties. She has as good soil, as good materials, and as hardy and enterprizing a class of farmers, perhaps, as any County in the State,—every thing requisite to "go ahead" but action; that alone can be obtained by a combination of the hardy sons of the soil, for their mutual interest and benefit in the noble science of Farming. We trust there will be a general attendance on the part of the Agricultural community.

SPECULATION IN FLOUR.—The N. Y. Star says it is reported that there is a combination among the great Mill proprietors in the western part of New York. That they have stopped all the Mills, to compel the farmers to lower the price of wheat, or keep over the crop to next year. Another object is, to prevent a supply reaching New York city, and thus keep up the prices.

POLITICAL STOCK—PRESENT RATE.

Peoples' party, (Democratic,) 20 per cent premium.
Whig party, - - - - - broke.
Clay party, (now,) no sale. 50 per cent. discount.

The Hartford Patriot says:—"It is proposed to hold a mass Convention in Connecticut, compose of the friends and supporters of John Tyler and his Administration sometime in the present month."

A great many *note-owe-rious* persons are said to be in readiness to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law.

For the Oxford Democrat.

FRIEND MILLETT: Supposing that you would not be unwilling to publish those articles which are devoted to the prevention and cure of Disease, in any or all its forms, I venture to send you some articles having for their object the prevention and cure of diseases of the teeth. Having devoted myself recently to the diseases consequent upon decayed teeth and ulcerated gumes—having likewise searched the best and most recent authors on the Teeth, I feel prepared to acknowledge that I have lived in perfect ignorance of this subject far too long. And I have consequently given advice to patients who have consulted me in relation to their teeth, which I now have great reason to regret. In reviewing some of my past mistakes, I find that I have extracted many teeth, front teeth especially, which ought to have been left alone. The fact is, front teeth never ought to be extracted, except in a state of ulceration. The reason I will point out in future, and will convince any person of its propriety. I find, too, that I have often extracted double teeth, which were but slightly decayed, and which might have been cleaned out and filled with some metalic substance so as to have preserved them for a number of years; or the ache might have been prevented by merely cleaning them out and putting into them a certain kind of medicine. I find that I have to blame myself for having filled teeth with tin foil heretofore, and not succeeded in preventing the teeth ache, or preserving the tooth. And finally, I think patients must have had an unusual degree of charity to excuse me for extracting teeth with such instruments as I have usually employed. The consequence has been broken bones and teeth, lacerated gumes and sore mouth. These, then, are among the errors which I have committed, and for which, I can scarcely excuse myself.

It is of great importance that every person, if he regard his health, should keep his teeth in a clean and perfect state. This fact may be more clear by enumerating some of the diseases of which carious teeth and ulcerated gumes are the cause. First in the list is consumption—the scourge of the human family and destroyer of our race. Case after case is given by Dental Authors proving this to be the fact.

And who would wonder that this might be a cause of consumption? Decayed teeth and ulcerated gumes are constantly going through the putrefactive process, so that a fetid odor is at all times given to the breath. Consequently, all the air a person breathes, who has diseased teeth, is made impure by passing over putrified bony matter. This is brought into contact with the whole surface of the lungs at every inspiration; and consequently the blood instead of being purified by respiration, as nature intended, it is rendered more impure, and that impurity is carried by the arteries into every part of the system. Thus consumption in in some cases, is accounted for. Dyspepsia or indigestion is caused by carious teeth, for they prevent the proper mastication of the food. Putrid and ulcerated matter passes from them into the stomach with the food and they occasion so much irritation sometimes as to disturb the functions of the system and of the stomach in particular.

Carious teeth cause pain in the ear, and collections of matter in that organ. They cause sometimes inflamation of the eyes. Especially Hysteria, Tic Douloureux and head ache. These, then, are among the diseases caused by carious teeth. I would not be understood as meaning that these diseases are caused entirely by carious teeth; but that carious teeth are one and a great cause.

We are not in the habit of attaching sufficient importance to the functions of the teeth; and therefore, do not use sufficient care in preserving them. Much of the ill-health and general debility which we see every day among the young and the aged, may be attributed to decayed and lost teeth. All the food we take to support the body first comes in contact with these organs, and one of the most important to be performed to render the aliment fit for digestion is the process of mastication. This process cannot be performed well without sound and pure teeth. I apprehend, that the more people become acquainted with the causes of diseased teeth, the more care they will take to avoid those causes. That these causes may be known, Mr. Editor, and the remedies also, I will endeavor to point out as briefly as possible, in future numbers, the Anatomy Physiology, Diseases and Remedies of these organs.

Yours, &c.

T. H. BROWN.

A POLITICAL CONUNDRUM.—Why is Democracy up East here like the hug of a bear?

Because the more you oppose it the harder it gripes. A YANKEE FARMER.

Agriculture—One of the sheet anchors of Republican liberty, may it receive an energetic support from the Government.

The purity of Elections must be preserved, or the vital principles of Democracy will be uprooted. AN ANDROSCOGGINER.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Benjamin F. White was put upon his trial in Boston on Monday, in the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Story presiding, for the murder of Jacob Hieper, first mate of the ship Constantine, on her voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, in May last. The case was opened for the government by Franklin Dexter, Esq, District Attorney. E. Smith, Jr. and Jonathan P. Rogers, Esqrs. are counsels for the prisoner.

The Argus, in relatron to the above, says—"The Jury after an absence of two hours, returned a verdict of *guilty of manslaughter.*"

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—We understand that orders were received by yesterday's mail, ordering the 5th Regiment, now at Jefferson Barracks, to proceed immediately to the Northern frontier.—Five of the companies are to be stationed at Detroit, and other companies will be distributed to Mackinaw, Sault Ste, Marie, and Green Bay.—The Regiment will leave here, in pursuance of the orders, as soon as the necessary arrangements are made for their transportation.

[St. Louis Republican.

Democrat.

ng that you would not
rticles which are devoted
Disease, in any or all its
me articles having for
l cure of diseases of the
Recently to the diseases
h and ulcerated gumes
e best and most recent
epared to acknowledge
gnorance of this subject
sequently given advice
l me in relation to their
at reason to regret. In
takes, I find that I have
eeth especially, which
The fact is, front teeth
except in a state of ul-
point out in future, and
propriety. I find, too,
able teeth, which were
hich might have been
e metalic substance so
a number of years; or
vented by merely clean-
them a certain kind of
o blame myself for hav-
eretofore, and not suc-
th ache, or preserving
k patients must have
ty to excuse me for ex-
ments as I have usually
has been broken bones
sore mouth. These,
hich I have committed,
xcuse myself.
every person, if he re-
teeth in a clean and
e more clear by enu-
of which carious teeth
use. First in the list
of the human family
se after case is given
to be the fact.
this might be a cause
h and ulcerated gumes
e putrefactive process,
es given to the breath,
on breathes, who has
by passing over putri-
ght into contact with
at every inspiration;
tead of being purified
ed, it is rendered more
arried by the arteries
Thus consumption in
Dyspepsia or indi-
eeth, for they prevent
od. Putrid and ulcer-
nto the stomach with
much irritation some-
s of the system and of

e ear, and collections
cause sometimes in-
ly Hysteric, Tic Dou-
then, are among the
n. I would not be in-
diseases are caused
hat carious teeth are

ching sufficient impor-
eth; and therefore, do
rving them. Much of
ty which we see every
ged, may be attributed
the food we take to
contact with these or-
rtant to be performed
stion is the process of
not be performed well
I apprehend, that the
d with the causes of
ey will take to avoid
es may be known, Mr.
will endeavor to point
re numbers, the Anat-
Remedies of these
&c.
T. H. BROWN.

—Why is Democra-
of a bear?
ose it the harder it
ANKEE FARMER.

heet anchors of Re-
ceive an energetic

st be preserved, or
racy will be uproot-
NDROSCOGGINER.

amin F. White was
Monday, in the U. S.
ding, for the murder
ship Constantine, on
o Liverpool, in May
the government by
Attorney. E. Smith,
qrs. are counsels for

above, says—"The
e, returned a verdict

nderstand that or-
y's mail, ordering
erson Barracks, to
orthern frontier.—
e stationed at De-
be distributed to
and Green Bay.—
, in pursuance of
ecessary arrange-
portation.
uis Republican.

OUR BORDERS.

The American Sentinel of the 9th ult. in noticing the spirit that is being manifested in reference to this country and the British Government says, in the event of a war we would doubtless suffer much loss of property from injuries to our beautiful lake cities. Buffalo was destroyed during the last war, but has long since risen in renewed splendor from its ashes. There are besides this great western city a number of important towns that have grown into notice along the lake since the war of 1812. In this list we may enumerate Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Cattaraugus, Huron, Sandusky, Toledo, and Manhattan. Erie in our State, Cleaveland in Ohio, and Detroit in Michigan, are fine large cities that would be greatly exposed in the event of hostilities. The enemy have a decided advantage over us, as all their towns, with the exception of one or two on lake Erie, are of little or no importance. Five or six years ago, we crossed from Detroit to Sandwich on the British side, it contained half a dozen houses at most They are generally filled with goods that could be advantageously smuggled into the United States. It is astonishing how little the English have improved on their lake borders since the war. Their loss therefore would be merely nominal compared with ours. The spirit of improvement and American industry are to be seen all along our side of the lakes. As soon as you put your foot on the Canadian soil, there seems to be a blighting mildew compared with our flourishing cities and towns. It almost looks as if it was wanting to have an independent Government established over it, to give the powerful impuls necessary to urge it ahead like our growing improvements. Should a war take place, it will be our business to go into it with our whole might and end it promptly, by making the Canadas an independent people. We have a thousand facilities now that we stood in need of at our last contest. Now we can reach the lines with great ease. Besides which we know all the important points in Canada, and how to reach them.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN FORSYTH.

The Globe of the 22d ult. brings the intelligence of the death of the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, late Secretary of State under Mr Van Buren. He died at his residence in Washington city, on the evening of the 21st ult. in the sixty first year of his age. The Globe pays the following just tribute to his memory:—

"The heart is too full of grief to speak his merits on this occasion. They are, moreover, written in the history of his country. Mr. Forsyth was a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, but, while yet a child, accompanied his father to Georgia, of which State he has ever been the ornament and pride. He entered College during the war, where he early distinguished himself as an accomplished orator and patriotic statesman. He has successively filled, and with the highest reputation, the elevated stations of Representative in Congress, Minister to Spain, Governor of Georgia, Senator of the U. States, and finally that of Secretary of State. His life has been conspicuously and honorably passed in the public service. In him eloquence, spirit, honor, person, manners, were all combined in a most enviable degree. All parties regarded him with pride and admiration, and his late retirement from the exalted station which he last filled, was accompanied by universal feelings of respect. The public qualities of Mr. Forsyth were known to the world; it is for his friends and associates to speak of his generous disposition and kind feelings; of the amenity of his manners and the grace of his deportment. His painful and protracted illness called forth a deep interest in our whole community, whose sympathy with his most estimable family is general and unbounded. In their arms he breathed his last, having received every attention and solace which the most pious affection can inspire. May the God of all mercies pour a balm into their wounded bosoms."

FOREIGN NEWS.

STILL LATER FROM CHINA.

We gather some additional particulars from the news brough by the Narragansett. The New York Herald says: "The later intelligence, which reached this city last Saturday, did not meet the public eye till to-day. Most certainly the consignees ought to reap the benefit of their secrecy."

The Boston Daily Advertiser of yesterday contains news from Macao to the 19th of June—half a month later than that we published yesterday—brought by a passenger in the Narragansett, and obtained by him in consequence of falling in with a vessel bearing despatches to Bombay. As was stated before, the Chinese in Canton capitulated on the 27th, and agreed to pay six millions of dollars in one week, as a ransom for the city; the Chinese troops, except those of the province, to be withdrawn sixty miles into the interior in six days, and all losses sustained from the partial destruction of the factories to be paid. The $6,000,000 had actually been paid, but the troubles were not yet at an end. The British troops had returned on board their ships, and the Chinese were preparing for a renewal of hostilities. The British forces were suffering greatly from sickness, and Sir Fleming Stenhouse, commander of the naval forces, had died of fatigue and exposure. The sickness at Hong Kong was such that five principal officers were carried off in one day. Sir Gordon Bremer, with the reinforcements from India had not arrived.—It will be recollected that he left Calcutta on the 24th of May. It was expected that the passage would occupy more than a month, and that he would arrive in China about the 1st of July.

NAVAL.—The singular and unusual spectacle is now presented of four Commodore's flags flying at the same time in the harbor of Norfolk and its vicinity:

There are the Delaware, 80, bound to the coast of Brazil, the flag-ship of Commodore Morris, being senior and within distance, is entitled to the blue pendent.

The frigate Macedonian, flag-ship of the W. India squadron, Commodore Wilkinson, who, being next in rank, hoists the red.

The frigate United States, the flag-ship of the squadron destined to the Pacific, Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones.

The Navy Yard at Gosport, under the command of Commodore W. Bradford Shubrick, who is junior to the other three.

The two junior Commodores, it is presumed, must each hoist the white pendent, there being three distinctive pendents, as badges of rank, recognized in our navy.

Army and Navy Chronicle.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE AT HALIFAX.—The following is from the Acadian Recorder of the 16th:—

"There are now in port the flag ship Winchester, frigates Seringapatam, Crocodile, Cleopatra and Pique; brig Racer, and Charybdis, making a total of seven armed vessels. The Seringapatam is about to sail for England immediately, with Commodore Douglas. Captain Leith, has resigned the command of this ship, and intends returning to England in the next steam-packet. Rumor ascribes the unusual assemblage of so large a Naval force in this port to instruction from the home Government to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, relative to McLeod's trial."

SAFETY GUNPOWDER.—It appears that a process has been submitted to the French Academy of Science, by which gunpowder can have the property of inflamability abstracted from it or imparted to it at pleasure, so that it may be stored up in any quantity with as much safety as oil or corn. It is well known what fearful accidents occur from the explosion of powder-mills and other repositories for this dangerous article. If this process be really what it pretends to be, the value of it will be incalculable.

☞The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette of the 29th ult. contains the following paragraph, which it says is founded on information derived from a letter written by Mr. R. A. Calloway, the subagent of the Osage Indians:

"The Camanche Indians, it is believed, are contemplating an attack on the frontier of Texas as soon as the leaves fall from the trees. They have made propositions to the Osages to join them with four hundred warriors, which the Osages have refused. They have also sent the pipe to all the neighboring tribes."

☞Among the passengers in the Columbia from England was Viscount Morpeth, who was a member of the late Melbourne Cabinet, having held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland for the last six years. He is the oldest son the of Earl of Carlisle, and although a young man, has been for the last fifteen years a member of the House of Commons. In the two last Parliaments he has been a member for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday evening says:—

"President Tyler arrived in Baltimore this morning in the cars from Washington, and proceeded immediately to the steam packet Georgia, for Norfolk He was accompanied by Com. Morris, of the Delaware 74, and several other gentlemen."

A new mode of communication at sea by a trumpet called the telephone, or far sounding system, invented by M. Sudre, instead of the ordinary system of signals, has recently been tried by the squadron of Admiral Hugon, and found to answer completely. The sound may, it is said, be heard distinctly, in favourable weather, a distance of 2,200 toises—about two and a half miles.

The Statute of Washington was yesterday removed from the Navy Yard, and such progress had been made in the course of the day that at sunset a part of the difficult ascent of the Capitol hill had been overcome. The Statute is very massive—weighing, with its castings, it is said, near twenty tons.—[Nat. Intelligencer.

FRINGE vs. BUTTONS.

The enormous quantities of silk fringe floating through our streets on a pleasant afternoon, is a source of no inconsiderable annoyance to some of our bachelor friends. Silk shawls, with an abundance of fringe, appear to be a part of the prevailing fashion of the day, and are a constant cause of "entangling alliances" with the buttons of the beaux. It has been our lot witness several encounters between promenaders, and have smiled at the nervous trepidation with which the parties struggles to "disengage themselves." "I would thank you, Sir, to let go my fringe," said a lady a day or two since, whose silk had caught in the coat of a bashful bachelor, his buttons and her fringe becoming provokingly "twisted." "I will untangle it in an instant, Madam," and for a few moments it really seemed as if the more he tried, the more it would't come undone. "Very sorry indeed, Madam, but these fringes ——" "Hang the buttons!" interrupted the lady, whose painful situation, thus *tete-a-tete* with a perfect stranger, in the public street, was every moment becoming more embarrassing. "Hang the buttons, indeed," quoth he, "I'll cut them all off, Madam, or else spraminade in my shirt sleeves," he exclaimed, as he tore away from his partner, carrying with his "rascally buttons" some shreds of the fringe. This warfare in the public streets, between the bachelors' buttons and the masses of fringe, must be amicably and speedily adjusted, or we cannot answer the consequences.—*Philadelphia Saturday Courier.*

AN EDITOR MADE A BARONET.—Queen Victoria appears to have no scruples with regard to the promotion of Editors to high stations of honor. Immediately after the late political struggle, she conferred a baronetcy on John Easthope, Esq. the able and distinguished conductor of the London Morning Chronicle, the leading organ of liberal politics of England.

A Tiger shot in the streets of Louisville.—A splendid tiger belonging to the menagerie of Titus, June, Angevine & Co. exhibiting on Green street, Louisville, escaped from his keepers on Friday. He was shot by Mr. Joseph Potter, piano forte manufacturer. He inflicted a slight injury upon the arm of a man who was endeavoring to "head him," by a blow upon the arm.

A FLIGHT.—In the late disaster on board the steam frigate Fulton, Lieut. Strong, son of Judge Strong, of Rochester, was standing near the gun when it exploded, and was thrown up into the air some fifteen feet and alighted with but slight injury.

AUDIENCE OF LEAVE.—The Minister from Austria, Wenzel, Baron de Mareschal, who has, by his Sovereign, been transferred to Portugal, had his audience of leave of the President on Thursday 21st. The address of the Minister, and the reply of the President, were brief, diplomatic and highly complimentary, personally as well as nationally.

LAW OF ADVERTISING.—It has recently been decided in an English court that newspaper proprietors are justified in continuing the insertion of advertisments, not ordered for any specified number of times, until the same are ordered to be withdrawn, and that the advertiser must pay for every insertion.

"What's the matter this morning, Tom?" "Caught a cold, that's all." "Yes, I saw you after one last night, with your coat off, I thought you'd catch it."

☞Bunker Hill Monument has been carried up already to the height of 165 feet. Its builder contracted to have it completed in one year from this time, but at present there is every reason to believe it will be finished much earlier.

☞A rumor reached Baltimore on Sunday evening, that an attempt had been made to assassinate President Tyler, in Potersburg, Va.—[*Argus.*

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Wm. Churchell to Miss Mary Libby, both of Sumner.

DIED.

In this town, 30th ult. Mr. John Gray, aged 77.

OXFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Farmers, and all others friendly to the cause of Agriculture, are requested to meet at the Court-House on Tuesday evening (of Court week) Nov. 9th, at 1-2 past 6 P, M., to consider the expediency of forming an Agricultural Society in this County, & to adopt such measures in relation to the subject as may then be thought expedient.

By request of

MANY FARMERS.

Guardian's sale.

THE subscriber, Guardian to Leavitt B McWain, Hannah A. McWain, and Anna A. McWain, minor children of David McWain, late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, deceased, under a license from the Judge of Probate for said county of Oxford, will sell at public Vendue at the Saw Mill, in said Waterford, formerly owned by said David McWain, standing on Crooked River, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Leavitt, Hannah, and Anna, (being three undivided sixth parts or one half thereof,) in and to the following described real estate, situated in said Waterford, to wit:—A certain tract or parcel of land bounded as follows, beginning at the Northeasterly corner of the tract of land given to said David McWain, by the Will of his uncle David, at a spruce tree marked A K, thence running Westerly on the line of said tract ninety two rods to a Pitch Pine stump marked A K standing on the old rye field, so called, thence Southerly following the old road from said ryefield ninety two rods to a Birch tree marked A K standing a few rods from said road, thence East to Crooked River, thence up said River to the Easterly line of said tract, thence from the River to the corner first mentioned, containing fifty acres be the same more or less. Also, one other parcel on the Easterly side of said River, being the remainder of said lot given to said David by his uncle's Will, containing one hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less. Also, one other lot being lot numbered twelve in the fourth Range, together with Saw Mill, Shingle Machine, and other buildings thereon, (being a barn and small dwelling house) Also, three undivided sixth parts of one eighth of a certain half acre of land on Waterford Flat, called the Meetinghouse lot.

Terms of sale, one fourth each on delivery of a deed, and the remainder in three equal annual payments on interest with good security. Said several parcels of land at Crooked River on which said Mill, Machine and other buildings stand, will all be sold together. Said Real Estate will be sold at the time and place stated unless previously sold at private sale.

WM B McWAIN, Guardian of said minors.

Waterford, Nov. 2d, 1841. 1s27

The other half of said Real Estate will be sold as above by the owners, who are of full age.

WM B. McWAIN.
THOMAS HAPGOOD.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Abel Chapman, Jr late of Rumford in said county, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that a further time of six months are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving the same, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid on the first Mondays of December and March next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days, at the house of Moses F Kimball in said Rumford.

M. F KIMBALL,
HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr.

To the Hon. County Commissionhrs for the County of Oxford at their October Term A. D. 1841.

THE subscribers understanding that a mail route is about to be established from Dixfield Village to the public buildings in Paris, the shire town of said county, and believing that some important alterations might be made in said route, in some towns through which said route passes—Therefore therefore pray that said Commissioners would view the route from the river road near the dwelling house of Moses Lunt in Peru and make such alterations and amendments in said Peru, Sumner and Paris, as in their opinion the public good may require, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

ISAAC RANDALL & others.

Oct. 23, 1841.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Moses True in Peru, on Wednesday, the 15th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Peru, Sumner and Paris, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Peru, Sumner and Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first publication and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w26 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the town of Peru, would respectfully represent, that in consequence of new roads having been opened, the county road leading from the river road in Peru over the Hogdon hill, so called, to Sumner is not much traveled, and that part of said road which lies between John Hogdon's dwelling house and the Worthley Pond road, ought in the opinion of your petitioners to be discontinued,—We therefore pray your Honors that after due proceedings thereon, you would proceed to view said road, and discontinue so much of the same as you may deem proper as soon as practicable.

HEZEKIAH WALKER & 7 others.

Peru, Oct. 25th, 1841.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Benjamin Fletcher's in said Peru, on Tuesday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; & immediately after such view, at some convenent place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties & their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Peru, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Peru, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w26 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D., 1841.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Number Two in the county of Oxford, aforesaid, would respectfully represent that there are now resident on said Number Two about four hundred inhabitants—that among said inhabitants are more than one hundred scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one years who are entirely deprived of the privilege of schooling, and that said inhabits are laboring under great inconvenience from the want of safe and convenient roads—Wherefore your petitioners pray that said township may be organized into a Plantation by the name of "The Plantation of Franklin," and as in duty bound will ever pray,

DANIEL ABBOTT & 23 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same to the Inhabitants of said township Number Two, and to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively—likewise by posting up like copies in three public places in said township Number Two, the last of said publications and each of said notices to be made and posted two weeks, at least, before the term of said Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris, within and for said county, by adjournment, on Friday, the 14th day of January next that they may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w26 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

I, the subscriber, in behalf of the Inhabitants of the town of Albany, in said county, do humbly pray that your Honorable body will discontinue the new location of a road near Leonard Cummings' in said town of Albany, as the cost of building said road must be very large and the public be very little or no better accommodated—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Per order of the Inhabitants of the town of Albany by their votes in town meeting

MOSES PATTE, Town Agent of Albany.

Albany, Oct. 23d, 1841.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Hunt's Tavern in Albany, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Albany, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Albany, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w26 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, October Term, 1841.

WE petitioners would beg leave to represent, that the road as now traveled from Canton Point Ferry through Livermore to Hallowell and Augusta is very hilly and circuitous, and that a more level and direct road is highly necessary and desirable to the traveling community—We therefore pray your Honors would locate a new road commencing near the dwelling house of Ebenezer Conant in Canton, at a point on the road as now traveled, and taking a South Easterly direction to avoid the "Simmons Hill," so called, in Canton, and West of the "Hathaway Hill," so called, in Livermore, and to intersect the road as now traveled between the dwelling houses of Bailey Hathaway and Charles Norton in said Livermore, then commencing near the dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Miller, in Livermore, and running a Southeasterly direction by the dwelling house of Ebenezer Hinds till it intersects the road as now traveled near the dwelling house of Lewis Hobbs in said Livermore, or at any other points that will be deemed expedient, and as in duty bound will every pray,

GEORGE W. PIERPONT & 91 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissions begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Norton's Tavern, at North Nivermore, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Livermore and Canton, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Canton and Livermore, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w26 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Machias in the county of Washington, and for the counties of Washington and Aroostook, on the first Tuesday of July, 1841.

SIMEON SAMPSON, of Pembroke in the county of Washington, Carpenter, husband of Mary Sampson, respectfully libels and gives the Honorable Court to be informed that he was lawfully married to said Mary Sampson on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1819, at Lubec in said county of Washington—that your Libellant since their intermarriage has always behaved himself as a faithful and affectionate husband towards said Mary Sampson—but that said Mary Sampson wholly regardless of her marriage contract and duty did on or about the first day of July, A. D. 1835, desert the house of your Libellant at said Pembroke, and did then and there elope with one William A. Griffith and has since been married to said Griffith, at Canton Point in the county of Oxford, and is now living in a state of adultry with said Griffith at some place in the vicinity of said Canton Point unknown to your Libellant.

Your Libellant prays right and justice and that he may be divorced from the bond of matrimony between him and said Mary Sampson, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

SIMEON SAMPSON.

STATE OF MAINE.

WASHINGTON AND AROOSTOOK, ss:—Supreme Judicial Court, July Term, A. D. 1841.

UPON the foregoing Libel, Ordered, That the said Simeon Sampson give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said Libel and this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in the county of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Machias in the county of Washington, for the counties of Washington and Aroostook, on the first Tuesday of July next, A. D. 1842, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Libellant should not be granted.

Attest—S. B. LOWELL, Clerk.

True copy of Libel and Order of Court thereon.

3w26 Attest—S. B. LOWELL, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

THEADORE STONE, Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Solomon Stone, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:—

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w26 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

HIRAH CLARK, surviving partner of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his 3d account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Hiram Clark give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w26 A true Copy. Attest—*John Goodenow*, Registe

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ABAGAIL HOWARD, Administratrix of the estate of Abner Howard, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, having presented her 1st account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also, her petition for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w26 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Buildings, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.

Portland, June 21, 1840. tf13

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE, *Bangor, Oct*, 3, 1841.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that the settling lands in the following described townships, which has been surveyed into settling lots, and is ranging to the State, is now in the market for sale and settlement, to wit

Township No, 4, Range 5, West from the East line of the State.

"	"	5,	" 6,	"	"
"	"	6,	" 5,	"	"
"	"	8,	" 5,	"	"
"	"	9,	" 4,	"	"
"	"	10,	" 5,	"	"
"	"	11,	" 5,	"	"
"	"	11,	" 6	"	"
"	"	12,	" 3,	"	"
"	"	12,	" 5,	"	"
"	"	13,	" 4	"	"
"	Lettee E,		" 2,	"	"
"	Letter H,		" 2,	"	"
"	Letter D,		" 1,	"	"

The prices for land in these Townships will vary according to the situation and quality of the lots, not less however than fifty cents, and probably not exceeding one dollar per acre.

The land will be sold upon a credit of four yearly payments with interest, the three first payments to be expended in labor on the roads in the township where the land sold is situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the last payment to be in cash. Each purchaser will be required by the terms of his deed, within said four years to build a house on his lot, to clear in a proper manner fifteen acres, ten or more of which will be laid down to grass.

Whenever twenty, or a less number shall give a satisfactory bond to the Land Agent, that they will within three years erect a substantial Saw and Grist Mill in any township lotted for settlers, having no mills in said township, each of said persons shall be entitled to a deed of one lot of land, subject to the performance of the settling duties above mentioned, and the Company will be entitled to a deed of the mill lot.

Not more than four lots will be sold to any one person in any township or tract.

The Aroostook Road has been completed this year to the Aroostook River, and as that river is navigable for boats, a good communication is now opened to the settler for an easy access to each of the above mentioned townships.

Saw and Grist Mills have been erected and are now in operation in Township Letter F, Range 2, No. 9, Range 4, and No. 11, Range 5; and contracts have been made for the erection of mills, the ensuing year, in Township No. 9, Range 6, No 11, Range 6, and in Letter D, Range 1.

There has been a steady demand for settling land thro' the season, and more lots have been sold than in any former year. As the United States have recently established a post near the mouth of the Aroostook, and another near the mouth of Fish River, and have sent a company of soldiers to each, new roads will undoubtedly soon be opened through this section of the State, mail routes established, new markets opened for produce, and the settler will feel additional security from any border difficulty.

With the known fertility of the soil, the advantages of good roads and mills, and the rapid settlement of this part of the State, it is believed that a most favorable opportunity is now offered to young men who wish to become farmers, to secure themselves good locations, where in a few years, with industry and economy, they cannot fail to procure to themselves an honorable competency.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

☞ The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice weekly, for two months, and forward their bills to the Land Office for payment. Calais Advertiser, Waldo Signal, Piscataquis Herald, People's Press, Kennebec Journal, Portland Advertiser, Oxford Democrat, York County Herald, Franklin Register, Lincoln Telegraph, New Hampshire Statesman & State Journal, Atlas, Boston. 25

PARIS HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened on PARIS HILL to commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER SIXTH, under the care and instruction of Mr. MOSES LYFORD, remember of Waterville College. Parents may be assured that the qualifications of the Instructor, and the superior advantages of location are such as to render this school a delightful as well as profitable resort for scholars. Mr. L. will devote his attention to teaching all the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

TERMS.—Common English branches, - - - $3 00
The Languages and higher branches, - - - 3 50
Paris, Aug. 30, 1841. tf 17

THE RESURECTION,
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞TO MOTHERS.☜

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

GENTS,—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the **Resurection, or Persian Pills**, upon those about to become *Mothers*, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all those about to become mothers, to make use of the* **Persian Pills**. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We unitedly say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838: corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.* Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. P. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H Bretton, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Fulland; Nathani l Perley, Gray Corner; John Higging, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Boswell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eopy11

Notice.

I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that I have this day given Arthur Combs, my son, his time, and he is to have full right to act for himself and I am to claim none of his earnings and shall pay no bills of his contracting after this date.

JESSE COMBS.

Peru, Oct. 15, 1841. 3w25

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

CYRUS COLE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of Novem ber next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w25 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

WILSON REARBORN Administrator of the estate of Luther Whiting, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented his 3d account of administration of the estate of said deceased;

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*3w25 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JAMES M. POTE, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Chase, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of the said deceased; also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w25 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

LORING COPELAND, administrator of the estate of Joseph Copeland late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented his 1st account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of personal estate of said deceased,—

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*3w25 A true Copy—Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM BRADFORD,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOB PRINCE.

Turner, October 19, 1841. 3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

HIRAM KNIGHT,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LUCY H. KNIGHT.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1841. *3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ENOCH CHASE,

late of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAMES M. POTE.

September 20th, 1841. *3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JACOB EVANS,

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to HENRY C. BUSWELL.

October 19th, 1841. *3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CHARLES RYERSON,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AMERICA THAYER.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1841. 3w25

NEW GOODS

SUITABLY adapted to the present and approaching Season—of fashionable style—for ladies and gentlemens' wear, and for sale, low, by

G. J. ORDWAY.

Norway-Village, Sept. 13, 1841. tf 20

Dr. T. H. Brown,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

Freedom.

THIS certifies that I, the subscriber, have this day given my son ERASTUS CHARES PERRY (in consideration of the sum of two dollars paid by him to me,) his time until he shall arrive to the age of twenty-one years, with full power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. SAMUEL PERRY.

Attest—G. W. Millett.

Paris, June 1, 1841. 3w25

Mortgagee's Notice

WHEREAS, Samuel H. Houghton, of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine Gentlemen, on the 25th day of August, 1837, by his deed of Mortgage of that date conveyed to George W Sprnguer of Livermore in said County, a certain tract of land situated in said Woodstock, known by the description of Gore A together with the mills and mill privilege thereon bounded Southerly by John Day's and Perrin Dudley's land, Easterly by land owned by Hiram Day and Oliver Swan, Northerly by land in the possession of Luther Washburn, and Westerly by land owned by Silas Billings, containing two hundred acres more or less, to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty dollors in eighteen months and interest.

Now I, the undersigned, hereby give notice of the breach of the condition in said mortgage and to foreclose the same pursuant to the Statute in such case provided

GEORGE W. SPRINGER.

By his Attorney, L. STOWELL.

Oct. 19, 1841. 3w26

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold at public Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on the premises in Livermore in the County of Oxford, on Monday, the 25th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a quantity of Pine Timber standing and growing on the farm now occupied by Robert Pierpont,—and sold by license from the Judge of Probate for said County of Oxford. Terms at the sale

ZEBULON NORTON, Guardian
of said Robert Pierpont.

Livermore, October 19, 1841. *3w25

Administrator's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

PURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate for said County, all the real Estate of Smith Price, late of Stow in said county, consisting of a Pew in the Methodist Meeting House in Lovel Village, and about fifty acres of land situated in Fryeburg in said County, as described at the Registry at said Fryeburg, Lib 20, Folio 327,—will be sold at public Auction on Saturday the eighteenth day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of J. S Farrington, Esq in said Lovel. ALVIN PRIDE, Administrator.

Paris, Oct. 26, 1841. *3w25

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Theodora Brickett, late of Andover, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 19th day of October inst. are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of James N Brickett, in said Andover, on the last Saturdays of November and April next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days

EDWARD L. POOR, } Commissioners.
LEWIS CROCKETT, }

Andover, 20th October, 1841. 3w25

Administator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the store of Col. Daniel Tyler, in Brownfield, on the first day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon the dwelling house and farm owned by James M. Rand, late of Brownfield, deceased, and will be sold in pursuance of a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, for the payment of the intestate's debts, incidental charges, and charges of administration. TIMOTHY GIBSON, Adm'r.

Brownfield, Oct. 25, 1841. 3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

SYRENO GOULD, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Ely h Gould, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*3w25 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

WARD NOYES, Administrator of the estate of Clarissa Brown, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*3w25 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abell,	" Timothy Baynes,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, it has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1841.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to humness of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a very troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with several fits of coughing, in indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent Physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1837 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, that after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed in affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respectfully yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOHNS. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam*," "*American Pulmonary Balsam*," "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup*," "*Pulmonary Balsam*," and others. Purchasers must enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle must seal as stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dyestuffs, No. 54 Cheshem Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents. eply10

Notice of Foreclsure.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the twenty-second day of March A. D 1838, Zoba Andrews consigned to me by his mortgage deed of that date, a certain parcel or tract of land situated in Woodstock, being part of lots No. six and seven in the westerly half of said Woodstock together with a Saw Mill and privileges, as security for the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, as follows, viz: fifty dollars in one year from January then next; fifty dollars in two years from January then next; and fifty dollars in three years from January then next, with interest annually. The said notes remaining unpaid, I claim to have possession of the mortgaged premises for breach of the condition in said mortgage and to foreclose the same SAMUEL HAMMOND.

Paris, October 13, 1841 *3w24

Foreclosure Notice of a Mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the twenty eighth day of February A. D 1835, Horatio G. Russ, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed of that date, (recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 43, Page 362,) conveyed to me as security, for the payment of $2,50, eighty three dollars and thirty-three cents from the above date, eighty three dollars and thirty-three cents, in two years from the above date, eighty-three dollars and thirty-four cents in three years from the above date, with interest annually, a certain tract of land situated in Paris aforesaid, being the same land which I sold to the said Russ, for which the above said Mortgage was given, and containing two acres more or less; and that the condition of said Mortgage is broken. Wherefore I claim to foreclose the said Mortgage, and give this notice thereof according the statute in such cases provided.

SAMUEL HAMMOND.

Paris October 13 1841. *3w24

Collector's Notice,—GILEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Gilead in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same taxed for the year A D 1839, 1840, and 1841, for State, County, Town and School District taxes, in the bills committed to me, the undersigned, Collector of said town of Gilead, and remaining unpaid as follows:—

	No. of Lot.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Taxes. State, County, Town, and School dist.
Owners unknown, North side of the River.					
	2	10	100	5,00	12
	3	10	100	5,00	12
	3	11	100	3,00	08
South side of the River.					
South end of	7	200		10,00	31
" "	6	150		10	31
" "	9	100		12	23
" "	19	114		5,00	12

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, on or before Saturday the twenty fifth day of December next, 1841, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to sell at the house of Timothy Wight, Esq, in the town of Gilead, so much of said real estate as will discharge said taxes and charges

CHARLES BURNHAM, } Collector of taxes for
} 1839, 1840, and 1841.

Gilead, October 9th, 1841 *3w24

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They concentrate all the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system to liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co. Buckfield; P. Clark, Mutchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Desbon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

THE LION OF THE DAY.
THE OLD DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized more than that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form to which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the counsels of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safe guard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and the opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the bound of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any thing of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Bilious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that the Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed* These Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bolster; Norway, E. C. Shockley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lee, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Cooked, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Wicker; Canton, Joseph Hod and, John Hersey; Dixfield, Charles L. Carter; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, H. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

2000 LAMBS PELTS wanted by the subscriber, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

—ALSO—

3000 Bushels good HOUSE ASHES, for which 17½ cents will be paid in Goods at a fair cash price. HIRAM HUBBARD.

Paris Hill Aug 17, 1841. tf15

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest thus, if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

discase of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There need to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are half emphatically termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PERQATIVE,)
Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health

and that Dollars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; Jesse D. Decker, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Hartwell, Oxford; Wm P Welch, Webster; Wm Cummins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. *3plsoreply 18

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

A. B. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUMNER, N. H.

WILL attend the Courts in the Counties of Oxford, (Me.) and Coos, New Hampshire.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

GEORGE W. TURNER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Dixfield Village,
OXFORD COUNTY, Me.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day sold, and do hereby relinquish to my two sons EPHRAIM D and SAMUEL, the remainder of their time until they arrive to the age of twenty-one years; and also, all claims to the wages they shall earn, and all property they may acquire by trading for themselves I am not to be liable for any debts and Ephraim D. and Samuel may contract, after this date.

LUTHER PERKINS.

Weld, Sept 10th, 1841. 3w23

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.